

give the sex of the bird here described. In plumage it differs conspicuously from the other two species, and it has a decidedly more robust bill, whilst the claw on the hind toe is not larger than in *Xenicus longipes*.

XENICUS INSULARIS, sp. nov. (Plate VII.)

Upper surface generally dark olive, with brown margins to the feathers, presenting an obscurely spotted or mottled appearance; a minute whitish spot in front of and another underneath the eye; a narrow superciliary streak and the whole of the throat, fore neck, and breast, as well as the wings at their flexure, olivaceous yellow with darker margins; wings and tail, sides of the body, abdomen, croup, and under tail-coverts olivaceous brown. Plumage underneath plumbeous. Upper mandible dark brown with horn-coloured tip; under mandible, legs, and feet pale brown. Length 4 inches; wing from flexure 2; tail 0.75; bill along the ridge 0.75, along the edge of lower mandible 0.75; tarsus 0.75; middle toe and claw 1, hind toe and claw 0.7.

Hab. Stephens Island, Cook's Strait, N.Z.

XX.—*On Birds observed in Iceland in 1894, with a List of the Species hitherto recorded therefrom.* By HENRY J. and CHARLES E. PEARSON.

THE localities which have not been explored by British ornithologists are becoming so few that a short account of our expedition to the Southern Fiskevötn of Iceland—a district, we think, not before visited by Englishmen—may prove of interest.

We left Reykjavik on June 14th, 1894, with three men and 27 ponies, and arrived at Galtalækur, the last farm in this direction, on the 16th. Here we engaged a local guide, Kristofer Jörnsen (recommended by Mr. Nielsen, of Eyrarbakki), who proved to be a most capable man, though, unfortunately, he could not speak English. We left Galtalækur on the 17th and reached Audavatn, our camping-place in the Fiskevötn, at 8 P.M. on the 18th—a ride of 22

hours, during which there were only three places where our ponies could obtain grass, all the rest being black sand and lava. It is difficult to convey any idea of the utter desolation of this district; from hills of several hundred feet elevation there often was no green thing to be seen in any direction. Varieties of blackness occurred; sometimes black sand only, at others the ground for a mile or more looked like a macadamized road rather loosely laid, the stones all one size, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. in diameter. If these fragments of lava had been first passed through a riddle, they could not have been more accurately assorted. The wind had, no doubt, winnowed away the sand until the pieces of lava amongst it, which were too large to be moved, practically covered the whole surface; but we cannot explain why the fragments should only vary in size so slightly over an area of several square miles. Then, again, we had long stretches of sharp rough lava, which only the feet of an Iceland pony could pass over without being hopelessly lamed. After riding through such a country we looked upon Audavatn as an oasis in the desert; its shores were fairly green, and our ponies, now increased to 30, were able to find grass enough for six days. This lake had more bird-life about it than all the others of the group combined. A pair of White-tailed Eagles had their eyrie on a rock rising out of the lake; it was placed about 30 feet above the water, and contained two young in down, one being nearly twice as large as the other. During our visit the smaller one disappeared: how, we never learned, for our men had strict orders not to touch them, and we believe no reward is paid for killing these birds in Iceland. The men's explanation was that this Eagle never rears more than one young, and had killed the smaller one, a statement that seems very improbable. A pair of Whooper Swans were generally to be seen on our lake, but the old nest on a small island showed no sign of their having commenced nidification. There were many pairs of Long-tailed Duck, also several of Wild Duck and also Goosander. Nine males of Barrow's Golden-eye and one female were always there, but this was the only lake where we saw this species. A pair of Great

Northern Divers had eggs upon a small detached rock. Arctic Terns were plentiful; and, as we generally found elsewhere, a few pairs of Richardson's Skua were in attendance on them to profit by their work. Two nests of the Snow-Bunting, with eggs, were found in the lava close to our tent. Red-necked Phalaropes were the commonest birds there, and so very tame that we often had 20 or 30 within a few yards of us, apparently as little disturbed by our presence as a group of London Sparrows would be; they are certainly one of the most charming and graceful species to be found in northern latitudes.

The Purple Sandpiper, Rock-Ptarmigan, Greater Black-backed Gull, White Wagtail, and Meadow-Pipit complete the list of birds we observed there; and when most of these varieties were in sight at one time, on the only fine evening we had at Audavatn, they formed a very interesting ornithological picture. The list of birds seen on this lake includes all the species we saw in the district. The fish also were good; the first night that Kristofer set his net in a narrow channel under the "Eagle" rock he caught six char, the longest of which was 22 inches and the shortest 17 inches. Several other lakes contained fish and had birds on their islands, but not in nearly the same number or variety. About half the lakes, however, were without life; nothing green on their shores, no fish in them, and no birds on them. Stgrisjor, a lake in this district, formed an especially striking picture as we saw it from the summit of a low hill. It stretched away into the distance for about three miles, the mist concealing the end from us, and was bordered on either side by hills, composed of black sand and small fragments of lava, rising to the height of two or three hundred feet. The outlines of the nearer hills were broken in a few places by dark volcanic rock projecting through the sand. Beyond them rose the white masses of the Vatna Jökull. Below us were a wild Swan and two Arctic Terns; a few coarse grasses growing near formed the only green. Round Audavatn flies were in force, and were such a nuisance during the few fine warm hours we had there as to almost reconcile us to the

snowstorms and cold rain we experienced during most of our visit. In fact the cold was so severe on several nights that we were glad to sleep in four suits of flannels besides our blankets, although we had a tent lined with thick blue serge; and as this district is nearly surrounded by large masses of snow-covered mountains, the weather must be always uncertain in early summer. No map to be procured in this country shows these lakes accurately, but Herra Th. Thorrodsen, of Reykjavik, published one in 1889 which gives a good general outline of them. A place marked Skalar on our maps really consists of two old lava-rifts, which were once partly roofed in; we had hoped it represented a farm! Our guide Kristofer had been to this district once or twice every year for the last thirty years to look for strayed sheep and to fish, so that he knew all the lakes where there was any chance of finding birds. Nearly all the eggs we obtained were from islands, and, as no boats were available, the india-rubber boat used in Norway last year was of great service; it was carried on a pony without the slightest trouble or damage. On the 27th we crossed the Tunguá, a swift river nearly as wide as the Thames at Hammersmith (though the water did not cover our saddles), and camped for two days at Laugar under the Torfajökull. This valley had been a centre of great volcanic activity, and contained a number of hot springs and hot sulphur-pits. We found a Whooper-Swan's nest with one egg and a Wild Duck's nest with six near the hot springs, but most of the eggs were addled. On the lakes near were a few Great Northern Divers and Long-tailed Ducks; also large numbers of Arctic Terns. Streams of lava had been erupted from the sides of the hills in several places. Our tent was pitched at the base of one, which was about a mile and a half long, and was covered in most places with moss a foot thick; but other streams were quite black and bare, as if they had only recently cooled. The district was more interesting to the geologist than to the ornithologist. The general result of our expedition was disappointing, and we certainly should not advise any members of the B. O. U. to visit this part of Iceland, for it is not

worth either the trouble or expense. The whole country from the Þjórsá River to the Vatna Jökull has not recovered from the numerous volcanic eruptions to which it has been subjected, and the greater part is practically without life of any description. We took the eggs of 23 species and procured those of 21 others. C. E. P. returned direct to Reykjavik; and the rarer eggs obtained by H. J. P. in other parts of the south of the island are mentioned in the following list.

It may save some annoyance to those who propose to visit Iceland to know that a law has recently been passed there making it illegal to land dogs of any breed. By some accident a rough-haired terrier we took escaped the notice of the authorities; but a setter, brought by a gentleman on the next steamer, had to remain on board. Unfortunately, our dog had left at home all idea of putting up birds, and although he found two nests of Harlequin Duck, this was rather small compensation for the many hours he had to be carried on the saddle or in a knapsack when crossing the lava. The dates when eggs were procured may be of service to those who propose to visit the island, and we have appended, as far as possible, a list of the Icelandic names of birds for the same purpose, because we found in so many instances that the Latin names now used in this country were not known to ornithologists there. Perhaps in some future and more happy generation each bird will have one scientific name by which it can be universally recognized!

We ought not to close this article without expressing our appreciation of the kind hospitality and assistance we received from Mr. Nielsen, of Eyrarbakki, a gentleman known by name to many English ornithologists. He has an interesting collection of eggs, and is a keen and careful observer. It was from him that Mr. Walter Raine obtained the two reputed eggs of the Knot mentioned and figured in his book on Bird-Nesting in North-west Canada. The nest with four eggs was found in 1890 by Jón Jakobsón at Kaldadarnes, near Eyrarbakki, who saw the bird but failed to secure it. Mr. Nielsen has the third egg; the fourth was broken. The one we

examined was very distinct in shape, and of a pale emerald-green colour, rather closely and uniformly covered with fine red spots.

We wish also to acknowledge with thanks our indebtedness to Mr. Benedict Gröndal, the curator of the Museum at Reykjavik, who has given us material help in revising the list of Icelandic birds.

TURDUS ILIACUS. Redwing.

These birds were plentiful in all suitable localities. We saw more of them in one day near the geysirs than we had observed during the whole of three visits to Norway. All the nests found were placed on the ground, some amongst the stems of dwarf birch, others among rocks, although in several instances the birch bushes near were dense enough to have concealed a nest. Most of the young birds had left the nests before June 16th, only one nest of young being seen on July 3rd and one of four eggs (fresh) on July 19th.

PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS. Snow-Bunting.

Certainly the commonest of the small birds in the districts near the lava. Nests with fresh eggs were found from 18th to 29th June; but we had seen a nest of young birds on the 16th, placed on the side of a small mound in a large plain covered with coarse grass, where the climate was evidently rather milder than in those districts where we took fresh eggs. We found many nests in holes of the lava, generally placed about two or three feet in. The lava-flow had enclosed large bodies of steam or gas, which formed bubbles or small caves, and these were often occupied by the birds. In one case a bird disappeared into a small hole in the level ground, leading into one of these bubbles; within was placed the nest containing young. In some instances, where the lava was too hard to permit of the hole being enlarged, the nest could be drawn out only with the help of a piece of bent wire.

FALCO AESALON. Merlin.

Eggs nearly fresh were brought to us on July 11th.

ANSER CINEREUS. Grey Lag-Goose.

Eggs were taken on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of July, but all were incubated or addled, and a number of young were seen on those dates. On the 3rd H. J. P. shot the old bird on a nest containing four eggs much incubated. These birds were plentiful on the islands in the Pjórsá River, and in many places we were able to carefully examine them through our glasses. We never saw any other species of Goose in Iceland.

CYGNUS MUSICUS. Whooper Swan.

This was the only species of Swan we observed. Eggs were taken on June 20th and 28th, but the weather among the hills had been so bad this spring that several pairs were only commencing to prepare their nests about the latter date. We afterwards saw a clutch of seven eggs, which had been recently taken. Although these birds sometimes breed on islands in the inhabited districts, it is little use to look for their eggs before you pass the "last farm," as they are generally taken either to eat or sell. Many of the farmers collect the rarer eggs to sell to merchants at the trading ports, so that Iceland is not quite the happy hunting-ground it must have been at one time.

ANAS BOSCAS. Wild Duck.

Nests with fresh, or nearly fresh, eggs were found from June 28th to July 12th.

FULIGULA MARILA. Scaup.

Although this bird is plentiful in some districts of the south, it does not abound there in the manner described by the Rev. H. H. Slater in his article on the northern parts of the island. The greatest number of nests found in one day (July 7th) was 12. The eggs we took were nearly fresh, but most of the nests were well lined with down. In one or two instances we saw the male assisting the female in the charge of the young on the water.

COSMONETTA HISTRIONICA. Harlequin Duck.

Little appears to be known about the nesting-habits of

this bird, even by the natives, for they rarely find the eggs. The species is one of the latest of the Ducks to breed, our first eggs being taken on July 1st, and fresh eggs were brought to us on the 18th. Generally speaking, the nest is placed within 6 feet of the water, a rapid stream being preferred. On the 11th July H. J. P. visited some islands in a river, the remains of an ancient flow of lava. The lava had formed a dam across the river, which had afterwards broken through, forming four channels, and down these the water ran like a mill-race, so that it was difficult to find a place where even Iceland ponies could cross. On these islands were six nests with eggs; three of them only 2 feet from the water, and placed under the leaves of wild angelica; the others in holes of the banks close to the water and protected by a screen of trailing plants. Most of the nests contained but little down, though some of the eggs were much incubated. The down of this Duck is much larger than that of most other species we have taken, individual pieces having sometimes a diameter of about $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. There were also many old nests in these holes, showing the islands to have been a favourite breeding-place for years. The dog put the duck off a nest of seven eggs on the 9th, which was placed about ten yards from the water under a birch bush; but we feel sure this is a very unusual distance from water. Flocks of more than 30 males were seen together on several occasions and formed a beautiful picture; some sitting on the rocks, and others swimming among rapids that few other birds would care to frequent.

HARELDA GLACIALIS. Long-tailed Duck.

One of the commonest Ducks in the Southern Fiskevötn. We found eggs from June 20th to July 18th, most of the nests being placed on islands. On the 20th we flushed the bird from a nest of six eggs, which was several hundred yards from the water, on a bare hill-side of black sand; there was no material in the nest except down, the black colour of which would form a perfect protection when the Duck covered the eggs with it in the ordinary course. Not

one of the many nests observed was placed in a hole, but they were often in a hollow between two mounds of grass. In such situations the outer part was always of grass, and the bird carefully covered the eggs with this material on leaving, sometimes forming a splendid imitation of an old nest! The only safe rule is to put your hand well to the bottom of every nest, whether it looks fresh or old.

MERGUS MERGANSER. Goosander.

We found a nest of 15 eggs on an islet on June 21st, and thought these were the produce of two females; because two nests of *Harelda glacialis*, a few feet off, also contained eggs of this species, and it seems probable that, when No. 2 duck found No. 1 in possession of the common nest, she placed her egg in the charge of one of the Long-tailed Ducks. We also took eggs on the 15th and 26th.

MERGUS SERRATOR. Red-breasted Merganser.

Nest of nine eggs taken June 15th.

PHALAROPUS HYPERBOREUS. Red-necked Phalarope.

We obtained a good series of these eggs between June 14th and 26th showing some interesting variations of colour. We never saw *P. fulicarius* in any part of the south, and heard that no eggs had been taken there for two or three years.

GALLINAGO CÆLESTIS. Common Snipe.

We observed young on June 15th and took fresh eggs on July 15th.

LIMOSA ÆGOCEPHALA. Black-tailed Godwit.

We received four clutches of these eggs, and the birds evidently breed rather plentifully in some parts. On July 2nd C. E. P. saw 20 birds in a marsh about a day's journey from Reykjavik, and from their behaviour they probably had young near.

LARUS MARINUS. Greater Black-backed Gull.

H. J. P. took incubated eggs on July 3rd on an island in the Pjórsá River. The farmer requested him to shoot all the old birds he could, because they killed the young lambs, being greater sinners in this respect than even the Ravens;

yet the man never attempted to kill the young birds that he caught! It was curious to see the young in down take to the river and pass safely through rough water to an island nearly a mile down stream.

COLYMBUS GLACIALIS. Great Northern Diver.

Fresh eggs were taken on June 19th, 21st, 23rd, and July 12th. We shot a fine male on July 24th, and on returning to the lake on the 26th found two males courting the widow. They constantly made a peculiar and rather pleasing trumpeting note, which could be heard for a considerable distance.

List of Birds hitherto recorded from Iceland.

[Birds marked N are recorded by Prof. Newton in Baring Gould's book on Iceland. Birds marked * not known to breed in Iceland.]

Turdus iliacus. Redwing. (Skógarpröstur.) N.

**Turdus pilaris.* Fieldfare.—B. Gröndal. At Reykjavik, 6/12/85.

**Turdus merula.* Blackbird. (Svartpröstur.)—Rare. N.

Saxicola cinanthe. Wheatear. (Steindepill.) N.

**Ruticilla titys.* Black Redstart.—By Preyer, 17/6/60, in Videy: only recorded instance. N.

Troglodytes borealis. Northern Wren. (Músarrindill, Musarbródir.) N.

Motacilla alba. White Wagtail. (Maríuerla, Máriaatla.) N.

Anthus pratensis. Meadow Pipit. (Púfúttlingur, Grátitlingur.) N.

**Hirundo rustica.* Swallow. (Svåla, Landsvåla.)—Rare. N.

**Chelidon urbica.* Martin. (Svåla, Bæjarsvåla.)—Rare. N.

Linota linaria. Mealy Redpole. (Audnutitlingur.) N.

**Linota hornemanni.* Greenland Redpoll.—Rare.

Calcarius lapponicus. Lapland Bunting. (Injótitlingur.) N.

Plectrophanes nivalis. Snow-Bunting. (Snjótitlingur, both sexes; Sólskríkja, male.) N.

**Sturnus vulgaris.* Starling. (Starri—the name in the Edda, but too rare to be known by the people.)—Rare.

**Corvus monedula.* Jackdaw. (Kráka.)—Rare. Shot by Nielsen near Eyrarbakki.

**Corvus corone.* Carrion Crow. (Kráka, Færeyja-Hrafn.)—Rare.

**Corvus cornix.* Hooded Crow. (Kráka.)—Rare. One obtained at Seydisfjord. N.

**Corvus frugilegus.* Rook. (Kráka.)—Rare. Shot by Nielsen near Eyrarbakki.

Corvus corax. Raven. (Hrafn, Krummi.) N.

- **Asio brachyotus*. Short-eared Owl. (Trjáugla, Mýri-Ugla.)—Rare.
Shot by Nielson 5/10/77 and 30/9/79 near Eyrarbakki. N.
- **Nyctea scandiaca*. Snowy Owl. (Snjóugla.) N.
Haliaëtus albicilla. White-tailed Eagle. (Örn, Sæörn.) N.
- **Hierofalco candicans*. Greenland Falcon. (Fálki, Valur.) N.
Hierofalco islandus. Iceland Falcon. (Fálki, Valur.) N.
Falco aesalon. Merlin. (Smirill.) N.
Phalacrocorax carbo. Cormorant. (Dílaskarfur, Utilegurkarfur in west of Iceland.) N.
Phalacrocorax graculus. Shag. (Toppskarfur, Hrankur in west.) N.
Sula bassana. Gannet. (Sula, Hafsúla.) N.
- **Ardea cinerea*. Heron. (Hegri.) N.
Anser cinereus. Grey Lag-Goose. (Grágæs.)
Anser brachyrhynchus. Pink-footed Goose. (Grágæs.)
Anser albifrons. White-fronted Goose. (Grágæs, Helsingi: see note at end.) N.
- **Bernicla brenta*. Brent Goose. (Margæs, Hrota, Hrotgæs.)—Shot by Nielsen 20/10/78, 28/9/80, 8/5/81. N.
- **Bernicla leucopsis*. Barnacle Goose. (Helsingi.) N.
Cygnus musicus. Whooper Swan. (Alpt, Svanur.) N.
- **Tadorna cornuta*. Common Sheldrake. (Andakóngur).—Shot in Hafnarfjörður, 27/1/94; only record.
- **Tadorna casarca*. Ruddy Sheldrake.—Three shot near Eyrarbakki, Aug. 1892, Nielsen. Also some procured in north of Iceland about same date.
- Mareca penelope*. Wigeon. (Raud-dufu-önd.) N.
Dafila acuta. Pintail. (Grasönd, Lángvíu-Gráönd.) N.
Anas boscas. Wild Duck. (Stóra-Stokkönd, Blákollönd in west.) N.
Chaulelasmus streperus. Gadwall. (Litla gráönd.)
Querquedula crecca. Common Teal. (Urtönd, Urt.) N.
Fuligula marila. Scaup. (Dukönd in north, Hrafnönd in south.) N.
- **Fuligula ferina*. Pochard. (Randhöfðaönd.) Shot by Gehin on Thingwalla Lake, 20/6/60. N.
- Nyroca ferruginea*. White-eyed Duck.—By Faber, May 1820, and March 1821; the only record.
- Clangula glaucion*. Golden-eye.—Observed and afterwards procured by the Rev. H. H. Slater at Mývatn.
- Clangula islandica*. Barrow's Golden-eye. (Husönd.) N.
Cosmonetta histrionica. Harlequin Duck. (Straumönd, Brimönd, Brimdüfa.) N.
Harelda glacialis. Long-tailed Duck. (Hávella, Fóvella.) N.
Somateria mollissima. Eider Duck. (Ædarkóngur, both sexes; Bliki, male; Ædur, female.) N.
- **Somateria spectabilis*. King Eider. (Ædarkóngur.) N.
Edemia nigra. Common Scoter. (Hrafnönd.) N.

- Mergus merganser.* Goosander. (Gulönd, Stóra-Toppönd, Grafönd.) N.
- Mergus serrator.* Red-breasted Merganser. (Litla Toppönd, Fiskönd, Vatnsönd.) N.
- Lagopus rupestris.* Rock Ptarmigan. (Rjúpa, female; Kjeri, Kari, male.) N.
- Rallus aquaticus.* Water Rail. (Keldusvín.) N.
- **Gallinula chloropus.* Moorhen.—Vestmann Isles, 5/4/82.
- Fulica atra.* Coot. (Blesönd.) N.
- Charadrius pluvialis.* Golden Plover. (Lóa, Heidló.) N.
- **Squatarola helvetica.* Grey Plover.—Shot by Nielsen at Eyrarbakki 25/9/92.
- Ægialitis hiaticula.* Ringed Plover. (Sandlóa.) N.
- **Vanellus vulgaris.* Lapwing. (Vepja, Isa-Kraka.) N.
- Strepilas interpres.* Turnstone. (Tildra.) N.
- Hæmatopus ostralegus.* Oyster-catcher. (Tjaldur.) N.
- Phalaropus hyperboreus.* Red-necked Phalarope. (Óðinshani.) N.
- Phalaropus fulicarius.* Grey Phalarope. (Pórshani.) N.
- Gallinago cælestis.* Common Snipe. (Hrossagaukur, Mýriskítur, Myrispíta.) N.
- Tringa alpina.* Dunlin. (Lóuproell, Loproell.) N.
- Tringa striata.* Purple Sandpiper. (Sendlingur, Seluingur.) N.
- Tringa canutus.* Knot. (Raudbrýstíngur.) N.
- **Machetes pugnax.* Ruff.—Unknown, except a female observed near Reykjavik, Sept. 1820, by Faber. N.
- Calidris arenaria.* Sanderling. (Sanderla.) N.
- Totanus calidris.* Redshank. (Stelkur.) N.
- Limosa ægocephala.* Black-tailed Godwit. (Jadrakan, Jadreki.) N.
- **Numenius hudsonicus.* American Whimbrel. N.
- Numenius phaeopus.* Whimbrel. (Spói.) N.
- **Numenius arquata.* Curlew. (Stóri spói.) N.
- Sterna macrura.* Arctic Tern. (Kría, Perna.) N.
- **Sterna dougalli.* Roseate Tern.—Near Reykjavik, July 2nd, 1889. Nielsen.
- **Pagophila eburnea.* Ivory Gull.—Rare.
- Rissa tridactyla.* Kittiwake. (Rita, Ritsa, Skegla.) N.
- Larus glaucus.* Glaucous Gull. (Grámáfur.) N.
- **Larus leucopterus.* Iceland Gull. (Hvitmáfur.) N.
- **Larus canus.* Common Gull. (Máfur.) N.
- **Diomedea chlororhyncha* (Temm.).—Vestmann Isles, 1837, now in Museum at Copenhagen.
- Larus marinus.* Greater Black-backed Gull. (Svarthakur, Veidibjalla, Kaflabringur.) N.
- Stercorarius catarrhactes.* Common Skua. (Skúmur, Hafskúmur, Hákallaskúmur.) N.

- ?**Stercorarius pomatorhinus*. Pomatorhine Skua. (Kjóí.) N.
Stercorarius crepidatus. Richardson's Skua. (Kjóí.) N.
- ?**Stercorarius parasiticus*. Buffon's Skua. (Kjóí.) N.
Procellaria pelagica. Storm Petrel. (Drúdi.) N.
Procellaria leucorrhoa. Leach's Petrel.
- **Puffinus major*. Great Shearwater. (Stóra-Skrofa.) N.
Puffinus anglorum. Manx Shearwater. (Litla-Skrofa.) N.
- **Puffinus obscurus*. Dusky Shearwater. Recorded by Rev. H. H. Slater.
- Fulmarus glacialis*. Fulmar. (Fýlungur, Fýll.) N.
Colymbus glacialis. Great Northern Diver. (Himbrimi, Brúsi.) N.
Colymbus septentrionalis. Red-throated Diver. (Lómur.) N.
Podiceps griseigena. Red-necked Grebe.—Rare. One taken at Keflavik, December 1885. B. Gröndal.
- Podiceps cornutus*. Horned Grebe. (Flórgodi, Sefönd, Flódseti, Flóaskítur, Flóðskítur.) N.
- Alca torda*. Razorbill. (Álka, Klumba, Klumbunefja, Drunnefja.) N.
Alca impennis. Great Auk. (Geirfugl.) N.
- Lomvia troile*. Common Guillemot. (Lángxvíá, Lángxnefja.) N.
Lomvia bruennichi. Brünnich's Guillemot. (Stuttnefja.) N.
Uria grylle. Black Guillemot. (Teista, Peísta, Pjeturskofa; young birds, Peístukofa.) N.
- Mergulus alle*. Little Auk. (Haftírdill.) N.
Fratercula arctica. Puffin. (Lundi; young birds, Lundakofa.)
 =108 species.

NOTE.—Prof. Newton says that *Anser albifrons* is known as Helsingi, but Nielsen states this name applies only to *Bernicla leucopsis*. Nordenskiöld, in 'The Voyage of the Vega,' speaks of *B. leucopsis* as the White-fronted Goose; so that the greater amount of white on the head of the latter species appears to have secured its right to this title among northern people.

XXI.—On the Birds of the Philippine Islands.—Part IV.*
 The Province of Albay, South-east Luzon, and the adjacent
 Island of Catanduanes. By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT. With
 Field-Notes by JOHN WHITEHEAD.

SINCE the January number of 'The Ibis' appeared another large collection of birds has arrived from that indefatigable collector Mr. J. Whitehead, including about two hundred bird-

* Part I. Ibis, 1894, pp. 406-411; Part II. *ibid.* pp. 501-522; Part III. Ibis, 1895, pp. 106-117.